

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

FANKFORT KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

NO. 12.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
herebefore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have been his clients, either recently or as far back as Judge in early life, or more recently as also go of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to him in his published card.

Persons in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

jan3 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Off Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Off Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
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Attorney at Law,
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OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 6th
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and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts in the City of
Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
jan4 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wt

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N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Pendleton, and Boone.
J.T. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec8 w&t-wt

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
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Collections in any of the above counties promptly
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Attorney at Law,
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WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
Off Office on Market street.
mai19 if

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
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WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t

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JAS. E. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR
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WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
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to which will receive prompt attention.

Address THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, and Clay & Monroe, 16 Short Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional
business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.

jan7 w&t-wt

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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection
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He will act as Commissioner of Deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under
the Act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
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the town and vicinity.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.

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Merchant Tailor,
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Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

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Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Camisoles, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.

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Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Address sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

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73 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

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bracing every variety, style, and quality of
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Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Mats, Tapis & Vico Matting,
Bands, Bands, Curtains, Gromps, Star Linen.

Tassels, Cornices, Sliding Trimmings, Green Baize,

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
keep on hand, and make to order flags, Tar-
paulin, mosquito, Parrot, Colors, etc. Our
stock being entirely new, we have selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

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INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,

Altho' we have very many of them,

FOR THE MAGNOLIA BALM:

WHEN THE FACE IS COVERED WITH UNSKINNY PIMPLES OR BLOTCHES, THE SUFFERER CAN ONLY BE DIRECTED TO USE SOME OTHER MEDICINE.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES IN A SINGLE WEEK.

IT IS SO SAFE AND EASY TO USE THAT THE CONTENTS OF A BOTTLE MAY BE BRUSHED ON THE LEAVES OF A PLANT AND IT WILL CURE ITS SPOTS CURES, FOR IT HAS BEEN BEFORE

BEING THOUGHT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO USE PREPARATIONS OF LEAD OR MERCURY TO CURE IMMEDIATELY; BUT THE MAGNOLIA BALM CONTAINS NEITHER IT IS THE MOST ELEGANT AND NEATLY PUT UP ARTICLE FOR SALE ANYWHERE, AND IS SO EASY TO USE AND SO EASY TO TAKE.

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Barley, Beans, Peas, Maize, Hops, Eggs, Butter,
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Seed, and Produce in General.

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Ship your Produce and draw at sight.

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N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-wt

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Of every style and price, at

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Tooth Brushes,

A beautiful assortment, at

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Of every description and material, at

Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

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Consisting of Tooth Soms, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-

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Dog Grass Brushes,

For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at

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Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-

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Fine Cologne.

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-

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Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at

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The genuine Linen, as well as a variety of others

make, in new styles, and at all prices, at

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Everything,

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00
SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 5, 1861.

For the Yeoman.
Patriotism Before Party.

In the Northern press I see the statement frequently made, that the Republicans have cast aside their platform, and now only come up to the question of saving the country as patriots and no party men.

For one, I could put more trust in their declarations, did I not see, in connection with the patriotic declarations above, denunciations of all other parties, because they say the Democrats and others really believe the rebels half right, and will only vote for men opposed to the Republican party.

Honest people must distrust such declarations as are made as above by Republicans, when they get back in memory to the beginning or ground-work of the war.

After the success of Republicanism, in the face of the predictions made by other parties of the mere sectionalism on which the party was founded, and its certainty of leading to rebellion, had the Republicans then talked about disregarding mere party platforms, the rebellion and ruin might have been prevented. No, they considered their manhood at stake in forcing their sectional policy as the leading feature for their President's Government, even at the risk of ruining the Government. They made strong calculations that they could carry on an incendiary warfare upon the peace and property of the South; that they could carry the torch and the dagger amongst the slaves, and instigate them to murder and rapine; and that there was no danger of resistance.

The fact is, the getting up of the Chicago platform was itself nothing less than a declaration of war upon the Southern people. Turn it and twist it as you will, the formation of that party was a violation in itself of the very first obligation on the part of the North towards the South, as unjust, as iniquitous, as illegal and immoral, as would be a party anywhere formed to destroy the tenure by which men hold their lands, and a contest for division of them.

If it is right now to proclaim and preach the laying aside of the party platform which led to the trouble, it was wrong in the first place to get it up. If it was wrong in its inception and practice, now is the time to retrace the wrong by the whole party acknowledging that their effort by such machinery to injure the rights of slave owners, should be so condemned by a constitutional inhibition as would forever settle the question in the future.

Admit as true, what many of us contend, that the heartless, ungenerous war thus engendered upon the South, should not have driven our brethren to rebellion, but to a war if need be, in the Union, to protect their rights, relying that in the end the honest feelings of the masses would do them right, still, as the accused sectional war was brought on, as stated, by the Republicans, and they now admit that the saving of the country is above all parties, why do they not yet offer to do right?

Why do they not acknowledge the whole fault? That they got up the Chicago war upon slavery, to so unite the feelings and prejudices of the people of the United States as to put their men in power—not intending really to injure the rights of the Southern people—that they, in truth, never meant to deprive the Southern people of any constitutional rights to which they are entitled—that their purpose was not to set up any law higher than the Constitution of the United States—that having shaken off the Abolitionists and higher law men, they are willing, and offer to have assembled, the delegates of all the States, or such as will attend, to so arrange as to satisfy the South of this. Was this course taken, I, for one, verily believe the States might yet again be united, and made stronger than ever.

To bring this about, however, there must be a universal rising up of the conservative elements all over the United States. There must be no strictly professional politicians; no aspirants for the Presidency; no politicos preachers or slang-whingers; and above all, no Greeley's or other newspaper writers, who would not hesitate to sink any interest in the nation to sell a hundred newspapers in such an assemblage. This might save the country. War can never do it—can never bring us back again to constitutional government; but must end in a despotism of some sort.

The laboring classes in the North are much more interested in preserving the country and its labor as it has been, than they seem to appreciate. Turn loose four millions of slaves, and they would scatter North and find the lighter employments, in place of whites, while but little white labor could, or would ever find the place of the blacks in the cotton and rice fields.

A National Convention let us all demand, who want to save the United States.

SENEX.

ARRIVALS AT MAYSVILLE.—Extract from a letter, dated Maysville, October 2:

This is a day of great excitement. The Federalists are taking up all the secessionists. Quite a number were sent off to Columbus this morning. They were all on their business, and were not allowed to go home to see their families. Stanton, Castro, Forrester, Tole Hunt, Hall, and some others, have been sent. Others have been arrested and will be sent tonight. Our streets are full of soldiers. They are searching houses for guns. I am told that they have a list of all the southern men in town, and will take every one of them. The drum is beating, and the soldiers appear to be in high glee over their great deeds of to-day.

The Governor has authorized the raising of another regiment, to be called the Railroad Regiment, and to be composed of railroad men. Dr. Crotthers, Superintendent of the Jeffersonville Railroad, is one of the parties interested in organizing it.

Indianapolis Sentinel, 8d.

The Defection of the Cherokees.

The following particulars in reference to the defection of John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, which we find in the St. Louis Evening News, will be read with interest:

The battle of Wilson's creek had had the unhappiest effect. The Secession party—against which Chief John Ross had struggled so hard, and, apparently, with so much success—was greatly strengthened by that event, and instigated by emissaries of the Confederate States, had renewed their violent clamors for alliance with the South.

Overborne by this pressure, John Ross, on the 20th of August, called the Council together at Tailequah, and sent in a message recommending a severance of the connection with the government of the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council, by a vote, approved of these recommendations, and next day appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern government.

The wife of Chief Ross, however, held out to the last, and refused to yield up her adherence to the Union. After the proceedings of the Council, a Confederate flag was prepared to be hoisted over the Council House in Tailequah, but Mrs. Ross declared that she would not allow it, and threatened that if it were raised, she would make her son, six years old, tear it down. Owing to her spirited resistance, the flag was not raised.

The violence of the Secession party in the Nation, aroused by the result of the battle of Wilson's creek, grew more furious after the disloyal action of the Council, and Mr. Robinson, who had been a teacher in the Missouri School at Tahlequah, in the Creek Nation, for twelve years, was compelled to flee with his family, upon twenty-four hours notice.

The Missouri School was broken up on the 24th of July last, by a company of light horse under the command of the Superintendent, who had been deputed by the first and second chiefs. The Creeks took possession of the entire missionary property, valued at \$4,000, and three families and four ladies connected with the school were ordered out of the country. All Missionaries left the Nation, except Rev. Messrs. Buckner and Vandevere, of the Baptist Church South.

As long as the Federal army, under Gen. Lyon, held its position at Springfield, the Union party among the Cherokees successfully maintained itself; as the Secessionists were much occupied in the defense of their own territory, and in gathering troops to meet Lyon, to pay attention to affairs in the Nation; but when Lyon was killed, and his army forced to evacuate Southwest Missouri, the Unionists in the Nation who had so long held out and repelled the seductive advances of the Confederate Commissioner, became terrified, and relaxed the rigor of their resistance.

Subsequently, McCulloch sent a portion of his army into Arkansas, to take up a position on the border of the Nation, to intimidate the Council with threats of invasion.

Under pressure of these violent acts, and deprived of support, the Unionists were forced to yield to the deposition of Secession, and forsake the Union that had protected them.

Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Not a man but will hear of the removal of this incompetent officer, with feelings of approval and rejoicing. The blood of Lyon has been crying out from the ground for his removal for months. Springfield was lost by his appointment to that Department, and all of Lyon's repeated calls for reinforcements were disregarded and contumely. Fremont was absent from his post nearly a month after his appointment, but on the day of his arrival an especial messenger from Lyon called for reinforcements, and explained that the landing of Pillow at New Madrid, and the march of Hardee to Pocahontas, as a combined movement, was a mere feint. Lyon sent word that he was to be attacked, and the battle would be made in the southwest of the State. The General went so far as to actually send a field officer to Fremont, demanding aid. We know the result. Lyon made a desperate battle against enormous odds, as the only means by which the lead mines of Missouri could be preserved. So much for sardonicating an accomplished military man like General Lyon to a civilian like Fremont, who had never studied a military book, nor even so much as ever seen a battle. Fremont sent his \$5,000 to meet the terrible Pillow, and then commenced his fortifications at St. Louis. He is equally fortifying it now, and it is no more in danger than Detroit is.

This loss occurred on the 10th of August. Shortly after this, General Price left Springfield for Lexington, about 220 miles off. He marched directly to his object, and on the usually traveled route, with an army of upwards of 20,000 men. To prevent the capture of this beautiful and important city, General Fremont ordered it occupied by 1,500 men. He allowed his 60,000 men to remain scattered from Dan to Beersheba; he had left Lyon to hold Springfield with 5,500 men, against more than 20,000, and yet in the face of that disaster—a disaster produced by setting up his inexperienced judgment against the matured one of an experienced General—Fremont placed Mulligan in Lexington to resist 20,000 men, with a force smaller by 2,000 men than was that of Lyon! Hence a second army was utterly lost—lost by reason of the same want of judgment that caused the loss of the first. Lost, not by treachery, not by cowardice, not by want of skill on the part of those who fought the battles, but by the lack of judgment exhibited by the civilian who controlled movements of which he has neither theoretical nor practical knowledge.

The next news we have from Fremont is the absurd proclamation he made, and which the President at once countermanded. It served to excite and divide opinions in States where, being slaveholding, there was the most extreme sensitiveness on the subject. The next we know of Fremont is his sacrificing Mulligan and his men. They had 5,000 men to fight against 20,000; the call for reinforcements was made five days before the time. The men fought with valor and determination, and every day messengers were sent to Fremont for reinforcements, but none came. Fremont was gathering a splendid body-guard, and had no time to give aid to the gallant soldiers who were dying with thirst.

General Wool is appointed to the Department of Missouri, and is, unquestionably, an excellent officer, and will make no more absurd blunders. Whether General Harney would not have been better appointed, one in whom the Missourians have confidence, is another question. We are satisfied, however, with the change.—*Louisville Democrat*.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from a reliable source that Col. T. T. Garrard met an advanced force of Zollicoffer's army, when an engagement ensued. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and were driven back to Barboursville.

A Secession camp in Carter county was attacked by two companies of Home Guards. The battle resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, almost their entire camp being killed or taken prisoners.

News was received here last night that Jim Christian marched into Wayne, (his native county,) at the head of a company of rebels, which he had recruited in Tennessee. He was met by a detachment of Col. Hoskin's command, and completely routed. Christian was shot through the shoulder and taken prisoner. The rebels suffered great loss in killed and wounded.—*Commonwealth, 4th*

[From the Ohio Crisis, Oct. 3d.]

Suggestion for Peace.

Gov. MEDARY: I have concluded to submit the above named article for the Crisis, hoping and trusting that it may lead to some reflection.

In the American mind there exists a principle to grasp quickly every plausible theme. This being the case, I venture to present a question for the re-establishing of peace among the several States, notwithstanding the apparent unwillingness on the part of the seceded States to reunite with the United States Government. Nevertheless, time and opportunity may work a great change, both upon them and upon us, if a feasible plan is presented.

I would suggest an *armistice for one year*, and in the meantime urge the appointment of a Delegate Convention of all the States, for the purpose of reconstructing the Government *constitutionally*. A Convention composed of an equal number of delegates elected from each of the States, after the fashion of Presidential Electors, of a number not to exceed more than two from each State, would be a convenient deliberating body; as a general thing, our legislative bodies are all too large for calm deliberation. There was at the time of seceding, and is now, but one real question of difference between the North and South, viz: the slavery question. This question surely is not of such baffling magnitude as to set all the statesmen of the land at defiance; but if it should prove to be so, let them call in the wisdom of all Europe as mediators. It is the right of any nation to call in her neighbors in grave questions, and not unfriendly exercised by the first powers of earth.

I look upon an armistice as necessary to a complete understanding of our State Democratic resolutions; because, without an armistice, a Convention to settle pending difficulties would be useless, as everybody knows that no Convention could be formed of the belligerent States during the continuance of hostilities. It was, therefore, an omission on the part of the Democrats at Columbus in Convention of what is necessarily implied, and it seems to me, that according to our platform, we are as much bound to work for an armistice as we are for a National Convention; and as the country has been ruined by another.

Whether the effort for an armistice is not material as to affect the effort: one thing it will do, it will throw a fearful responsibility upon the party rejecting it, and would make a historical fame for the party proposing it as enduring as time. It is now pretty clear that no peace will speedily come by fighting, which demonstrates the better counsels of the President in his inaugural, that at the end of the war the parties will be no nearer a settlement of differences than they now are. So that if there is no interior object in fighting, the sooner it is stopped the better for all sides.

Moreover, an armistice will allow time for reflection—for cooling off and looking over the ground. Indeed, so strongly is this plan impressed upon my mind that I very much doubt if another battle would be fought if time were taken for dispassionate reflection. Every one feels that the war is an unnatural one and ought not to exist; but how to stop it or get out of it is a perplexing subject. Objection may be urged on the ground that the party rejecting it, and who would make a historical fame for the party proposing it as enduring as time.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

Remarks of Mr. BURNS, of Owen county, in the House of Representatives, upon the question of the adoption of the report of Mr. Wolfe, from the Committee on Federal Relations, upon the following resolutions and amendments thereto:

Whereas, John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they be instructed to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SPEAKER: The gentlemen named in the resolution and amendments offered, John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell, are citizens of Kentucky, of pre-eminent distinction, and who occupy high places in the councils of our nation, and have a strong hold upon the affections of our people. They are arraigned at the bar of this House, to be degraded, by the passage of resolutions requesting them to resign their positions in the United States Senate. The ground assumed in the report of the committee is, that they "do not represent the will of the people of the State of Kentucky." The same ground is also assumed in the substitute offered by Mr. Taylor, with the further addition, that "one of them (Breckinridge) has actually gone from amongst the people whom it was his duty faithfully to represent and protect, and is now in the midst of, and actually co-operating with, those who are wickedly making war upon his own people, and for the overthrow of his own government;" and my friend from Bullitt charges, in addition, that these gentlemen do not represent the views of the "Union party" of Kentucky, and that Mr. Breckinridge had something to do with the conventions and presidential nominations of 1856.

Sir, these are the charges upon which they are to be tried and condemned by the action of this House. My friend from Henderson has moved to strike out the name of L. W. Powell from the resolution. I am opposed to this. These charges are made against these gentlemen, who have heretofore, and who now occupy, high positions; who have enjoyed, and who now enjoy, the respect, the friendship, and the admiration of the people of Kentucky; and who have fought side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, against the prosecution of this war—a war brought on the country by a sectional party for sectional purposes—war to subdue and subjugate our brethren of the Confederate States, and to make them yield a willing obedience, to the unconstitutional acts of the present administration—and to save the peace of our people by preserving the neutrality of Kentucky inviolate: if these distinguished gentlemen are to be slaughtered because they have done this, let them fall together, and let their executioners bury them in one common grave.

But where is the proof that Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky? Where is the proof that they are traitors to the country, as alleged upon this floor? The gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Wolfe) says "that their votes in Congress should condemn them, if no other act." They voted against men and money to prosecute this war—they have voted against men and money to subjugate and enslave our people; they refused to support an administration that, without the authority of law, and in violation of constitutional right, has assumed the powers of the legislative and judicial departments of our government, and in the person of the President has increased our army, and received troops to serve in the war for three years—condemned the will of "the rebels corps," as in the "Meridian case"; they have disregarded personal liberty and private right, and in doing this, for having taken this position, they are to be proscribed and degraded; and the charge is made and passed upon this legislative body that they are not representing the will of the people of Kentucky. They have done this in their places in the Senate of the United States. They have, in Kentucky, as well as in Congress, opposed the principles of coercion upon the part of the government toward the seceded States—believe, as I believe to-day, that our government, that no republican government, can be sustained by the force of arms; that to endure it must be sustained by the will of the people; that this is one of the great fundamental principles upon which it is based, and if destroyed, we have no hope for the continuance of our government or the preservation of our liberties.

What, sir, were the principles of the Union party, and of all parties, on these questions, in Kentucky not twelve months ago? On the 21st of January last, Mr. Ewing, of Logan, offered the following resolutions in this House:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That this General Assembly has with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the States of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of these States to further complicate existing difficulties by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance; and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the Executives of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts that it is the opinion of the General Assembly that, whenever the authorities of these States shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will, as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards, and to the last extremity."

The first of these resolutions was adopted by the unanimous vote of the House, ninety-two members voting for the resolution. The second resolution was adopted by a vote of 87 to 68, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Speaker, (Meriwether,) Abell, Alexander, Armstrong, Bohannon, Buckner, Burbridge, Burlett, Burns, Burman, Burton, Carlisle, Chambers, Clay, Cleary, Cleveland, Coffee, Coleman, J. W. Cook, M. J. Cook, Croxton, Day, Doherty, Downing, Dunlap, Ellis, English, Ewing, Failemen, Finn, Fisher, Forman, Foote, Githen, Hale, Garaaway, Geiger, Gilbert, G. Green, Goodloe, Gowdy, Griffin, Haynes, Hill, Hilt, Hodges, Hunter, Husband, Ireland, Jacob, Sylvester Johnson, Luckey, Lounion, Leach, Lynn, Luttrell, Lyne, Mann, McElroy, M. Farland, McKey, W. L. Neale, F. Neele, Riddle, Ritter, Rodman, Roberts, Salyers, Shaver, Shawhan, Sled, H. H. Smith, I. H. Smith, Stivers, Terry, Ewing, Tye, Walker, D. P. White, J. W. White, Wolfe, Word, &c.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Fogie, Harrison, Massie, Sneed, Thomas, &c.

And I find, sir, on looking over the vote then cast, and among those who voted for those resolutions, the names of Messrs. Buckner, Burnam, Tevis, and Wolfe, prominent and distinguished members of the Union party, and who are now members of this House—members of that party who are to-day pressing these resolutions, and are actively engaged in the passage of such laws and enactments by the present Legislature of Kentucky, as will most effectually aid the pre-existing Administration in the prosecution of this war for the subjugation of the South. And again, sir, in the month of April last, in a formal address given to the people of Kentucky by this same Union party, who are now so urgent in their appeals to sustain the present Administration in this unholy crusade against the constitutional rights, the peace and happiness of our people, we find the following strong and emphatic language:

"What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we, of course, cannot, with certainty, fore-see; but if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the shape of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceded States, through the full assumption of the national jurisdiction, by a standing military force, we do not hesitate that Kentucky should promptly unsheathe her sword in what will then have become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but

one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When KENTUCKY detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against the Government."

This address was signed by John H. Harney, George D. Prentiss, Charles Ripley, Philip Thompson, Nat. Wolfe, W. F. Bullock, James Spain, W. P. Boone, Hamilton Pope, and L. E. Harvie, all distinguished leaders of the Union party at that time, and some of them now members of the present Legislature, and particularly distinguishing for their zeal in aiding the present Administration in the prosecution of this fratricidal war. Again, since all was made by the President of the United States, upon the Governor of Kentucky, for four regiments of volunteers, to aid in suppressing what is termed by Mr. Lincoln and his abettors, "the rebellion" in the South, but is considered by those who do not wish the chain of slavery to be riveted upon them, a patriotic defense of their constitutional rights. This call of the President was refused by the eminent and patriotic Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, and his refusal received the hearty and unanimous approval of the people of Kentucky. Such was the sentiment of the people of Kentucky, not twelve months ago, and much, I believe, are the sentiments of the people to-day; and if a vote could be taken, they would approve the principles they adopted and acted upon by a majority of fifty thousand. Such were the sentiments of the Union party, of all parties, and of the people. They were opposed to coercion, to men in sugar, and to the prosecution of a war in any form or shape to subjugate the seceded States. Such were the leading principles of the Union party, pronounced through the resolutions passed in this body in January last, which have ready, and in their address to the people of Kentucky, an extract of which I have also read, and in their justification of the Governor in his refusal to furnish men, in compliance with the request of the President, to which I have already alluded; and yet, strange to say, what was then a leading principle of the Union party, adopted and proclaimed throughout the land, is considered a criminal offense to assert and proclaim to-day, and Messes. John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell are now to be sacrificed for asserting and maintaining the principles that less than twelve months ago were considered orthodox by the party now in power. And this same party, which then preached peace, and was ardent in the support of the neutrality of Kentucky, is to-day engaged in waging a war in our midst which is to desolate our land, and are voting millions upon millions of the people's money to aid in its prosecution.

But we are told, sir, in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,) in substance, that Mr. Breckinridge has fled his country, and gone to the enemy. Where is the proof? We are told that such is the rumor. Yes, sir, rumor, which is now ripe amongst us—rumor, idle rumor—is the foundation upon which this charge rests. And is Mr. Breckinridge to be tried, convicted, and executed upon the idle rumors with which the very air is tainted throughout the land? It is said that he sympathizes with the people of the Southern Confederacy in their struggle for constitutional liberty. Sir, has it come to this, that freemen of Kentucky are not to express their sympathies, that they are not to utter a word or breathe a thought, against the usurpations and aggressions of the Lincoln administration? If it has, we may bid farewell to freedom of speech, of personal liberty, and private right in Kentucky.

But, sir, suppose it is true that Mr. Breckinridge has left his home and fled to the mountains for safety? Will it be a reason for so doing? Had he a reason for believing that such course might be necessary for his personal safety? What is the condition of our country, and what security have we for the personal liberty of our citizens? The Constitution of Kentucky provides, article 13th, section 11, "that the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable seizures and searches, and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." Section 12, "that in all criminal prosecutions the accused has a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the laws of the land." But is this guarantee of the Constitution regarded? Not at all. The Hon. C. S. Morehead, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, and other of its citizens, have been arrested without trial, or without an opportunity for a trial, and in open violation of the Constitution of Kentucky, which gives its citizens a trial in their vicinage, and the right to be confronted by their witnesses; have been dragged from their homes, their families, and their fire-sides, and are now incarcerated within the walls of Fort Lafayette. Have we not reason to suspect—aye, do we not know—that the liberties of this people are being sacrificed upon the altar of a military despotism? The military subordinates of Mr. Lincoln, it seems, have taken the law into their own hands, and the civil law of the land is made subservient to the will of the hired soldiers upon our highways, and at our cross-roads, who are to-day acting in Kentucky as a general police for proscription and arrest; and every citizen who fails to come up to the *diktat* of these gentlemen is liable to be incarcerated in a dungeon.

Political Union.

The Coburg family have made their fortunes by marriage. One of them is Queen of England, another is Prince Consort, a third is King of the Belgians, a fourth is King of Portugal, others wedded into the royal families of France, Prussia, and Austria. In fact, whenever any prince or princess wants wife or husband, there is a Coburg at hand; and, to suit all religious denominations, one branch is Lutheran and the other Catholic. This policy of making advantageous marriages has so much built up Austria, that a well known Latin couplet commemoates how, while other States grew great by the triumphs of Mars, Austria achieved prosperity by means of Venus.

Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, bids fair to carry out the Coburg example of forwarding his family interests by hynioinal connections. He has three sons, the eldest of whom, only seventeen years old, has not yet committed matrimony; but his eldest daughter, Clotilde, married Napoleon (Jerome) of France, in her sixteenth year, and her sister, the Princess Maria, not yet fourteen, is spoken of as engaged to become second wife of the young King of Portugal.

This accounts for the recent recognition by Portugal of the Kingdom of Italy, while Spain, and some other ultra Catholic countries, hold back, in the vain hope that Francis II may regain Naples, that the banished Italian rulers may get back to their Duchies, and that Pope Pius may recover his lost estates of the church.

Will be desirable for the Princess Maria-Pia of Sardinia, to have a capital monitory, to bear in mind all the baptismal appellations of her father. They are simply D'Alvarez-Maria-Fernando-Miguel-Raphael-Gabriel-Gonzaga-Xavier-Jose-Antonio-Leopold-Victor-Francois-d'Assise-Julian-Amelio. Fifteen names such as these are no trifles; but this is no more than the average hefted upon the Princes and the Princesses of the House of Braganza.

Douglas—The Conspiracy.

One Reverend W. R. Carter has been making a speech in Cincinnati, in which he said that in the private papers of Mr. Douglas would be found the evidence of a written conspiracy, with the names of the parties, to overthrow the government.

The Illinois State Register, the editor of which is one of Mr. Douglas' best friends, says he has no doubt of the fact, and sustains it by producing the following letter from Mr. Douglas to him, which shows the design of the traitors at home. Read it:

"The fact can no longer be denied, that many of the *republican* Senators desire war and DIS UNION, under the pretext of saving the Union. They wish to get rid of the Southern Senators, in order to have a majority in the Senate to confirm the appointments, and many of them think they can hold a permanent Republican ascendancy in the Northern States, but not in the whole Union. For partisan reasons, therefore, they are anxious to dissolve the Union, if it can be done without making them responsible before the people."

Let me read, sir, the apology of the military gentlemen who made these arrests for their unwarrantable acts. I read the answer to interrogatory third, as propounded by the honorable committee appointed under resolution of this General Assembly, to inquire into the causes of these arrests. The interrogatory is in these words: "State all you know about the whole matter"—alluding to the causes which led to the arrest of the honorable gentlemen that I have named, and the cause of their detention:

"Answer to interrogatory 3d. For acting in person and co-operating with the rebel party of

GEN. FREMONT SUPERSDED!

GEN. WOOL TAKES COMMAND OF THE WEST.

Movements of the Federal Forces—Preston Johnson with the Rebel Forces in Missouri—Their Exploits in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The Herald's special says: Upon charges made by Col. Blair, Major Fremont has been ordered to report himself for trial by Court Martial.

Gen. Wool, of Fort Monroe, has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont in the command of the Department of the West, and Gen. Mansfield left for Fort Monroe this afternoon to supersede Gen. Wool. Captain Drake de Kay accompanies Gen. Mansfield, and will continue as his aid. Gen. Wool, it is understood, has left the Fort and is on his way westward. Gen. Fremont will proceed to this city at his earliest convenience, leaving his forces in command of another who is considered competent to meet any foe that General Fremont has been marching against.

The defiant attitude of the rebels hereabouts has been abandoned. They are now acting purely on the defensive. They are manifestly continually alarmed, fearing an assault from some quarter where they are most vulnerable. They cannot execute their own programme of crossing the river, and fear an attack on their own flanks. Their position forms a crescent reaching from Occoquan creek to a point above Leesburg, while the center extends from Fairfax Court House to Manassas Junction. A rise in the river above, and the presence of the Potowmack flowing below Washington precludes their crossing. They are aware that we have command of the river, and that the larger quantity sown this year than last, and do not think there is any cause for uneasiness through fear that with the calamity of war, there will be added the still greater calamity—a short supply in the wheat crop. For the past few weeks the weather has been very much unsettled, and a good deal of rain has fallen, which has undoubtedly injured the grain temporarily stacked in the fields, and retarded the progress of threshing.

Of the corn crop reports are very contradictory. In many sections the yield will be heavy, while, again, further north, the cool weather of late has not hastened its maturity beyond harm from the early frosts.

As something has been said of the large amount of wheat recently inspected "rejected," and in answer to many inquiries from the country in reference to this matter, the Inspector's books show the result given below. We have taken the receipts of wheat alone for one week, from the 18th to the 24th instant, inclusive, and placed them in tabular form, viz:

The Wheat Crop.

Although the wet weather of late has caused much damage to the wheat crop, there is as yet no reason to fear that the Northwest will lose very largely as has been represented on this account. True, as has been stated, a large amount of the wheat which has reached this market presents a damaged condition; but we shall wait for further evidence before assenting to the statement that the injury to the wheat crop from this cause "will reduce it to but a small per cent of last year's abundant yield." It is better before giving utterance to anything which is calculated to excite unnecessary alarm, and thereby render aid and comfort to the enemy, to survey carefully the whole field and first ascertain if statements, as made by many excited minds, are borne out by facts. We have watched with a good deal of attention the reports in our exchanges all over the country, in regard to the crops in their respective localities, and while we are satisfied that the yield of wheat falls considerably short of what it was last season, we are by no means convinced that there is any less grain in the country. Fortunately, the trouble now pending over the country were clearly foreseen and predicted in time to instruct the farmer as to the wisest course for him to pursue. Everywhere both privately and through the press, it was urged that the area of land cultivated should be increased, and so far as a careful observation goes, we believe that every farmer, in the Northwest especially, acted upon this advice. We take it, therefore, that the failure of any portion of the crop will be to no small extent made up by the larger quantity sown this year than last, and do not think there is any cause for uneasiness through fear that with the calamity of war, there will be added the still greater calamity—a short supply in the wheat crop. For the past few weeks the weather has been very much unsettled, and a good deal of rain has fallen, which has undoubtedly injured the grain temporarily stacked in the fields, and retarded the progress of threshing.

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4. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

5. Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in its power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenton.

6. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

7. Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to issue his proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenton to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenton may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Titus. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

Chicago Times, Oct. 1st.

A trio of secession functionaries on the Kentucky Central railroad have been removed, viz. Welch, of Cynthiana; Speers, at Paris; and McChesney, at Lexington, ticket and freight agents, and Union men will be appointed to fill their places. A secession office-holder of this city is, we understand, about to be appointed at Lexington, much to the indignation of the Union citizens; but we presume as soon as his political tenets are made known to the proper authorities his application will be rejected.—Gin. Gaz., 8d.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now in; she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as she wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should not be in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will be as far as possible, relieved, and put into their calamities; therefore

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that

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DICK'S ACCOUNTANT AND DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Patent is acknowledged and protected by the Government of Canada, and the United States, and Great Britain;

to all whom it may concern,

What I claim as my invention is the contrivance of keeping accounts, current or of stated kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged as to admit of being read in either direction, and thus read in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse of time or the current of business, from the date of record, or by whatever else will indicate the factor or factors, and the balance will always be known.

My invention also claims the device or contrivance of rendering or transmuting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statements are so arranged as to admit of being read in either direction, and thus read in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse of time or the current of business, from the date of record, or by whatever else will indicate the factor or factors, and the balance will always be known.

Very respectfully yours, W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

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YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HELMSTREETS INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PAULCAN, KY., July 27, 1860.

Mr. W. A. BELL.—I have used Helmstreets Inimitable Hair Restorative, and am satisfied from experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly, JOHN G. DALY.

PAULCAN, KY., July 27, 1860.

GENTS.—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, mercantilist of our city, to regard to Helmstreets Inimitable Hair Restorative. This testimony is given after a careful and honest trial of the preparation before the public claiming to be Hair Restorative, and must be considered conclusive to the merits of the Inimitable. An out of the large size, however, is not desirable the quantity will be more. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

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JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Delirious Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found

to Excessive Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horrific Diseases, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Paroxysms, Headache, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Diarrhoea, Symptoms of the Skin, Foul Counterfeiting and Eructions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness in the Eyes, Spots Flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Losses of Sight. Want of Attention, Great Nervousness, Losses of Sleep, Losses of Memory, Forgetfulness, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Diarrhoea, Symptoms of the Skin, Foul Counterfeiting and Eructions on the Face, Pain in the Head.

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to Excessive Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horrific Diseases, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Paroxysms, Headache, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Diarrhoea, Symptoms of the Skin, Foul Counterfeiting and Eructions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness in the Eyes, Spots Flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Losses of Sight. Want of Attention, Great Nervousness, Losses of Sleep, Losses of Memory, Forgetfulness, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Diarrhoea, Symptoms of the Skin, Foul Counterfeiting and Eructions on the Face, Pain in the Head.

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It is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly, JOHN G. DALY.

PAULCAN, KY., July 27, 1860.

GENTS.—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, mercantilist of our city, to regard to Helmstreets Inimitable Hair Restorative. This testimony is given after a careful and honest trial of the preparation before the public claiming to be Hair Restorative, and must be considered conclusive to the merits of the Inimitable. An out of the large size, however, is not desirable the quantity will be more. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

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